



BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1951

---

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30196553>



Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

---

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

---

Tunbridge Wells :  
BALDWIN, LTD., GROSVENOR ROAD  
2027-52



# BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

---

## HEALTH COMMITTEE :

(Constitution at 31st December, 1951).

THE MAYOR (Mr. Alderman F. S. HARRIES, LL.B.).

Councillor Miss M. B. WELLS (*Chairman*).

Alderman Miss R. M. BAKER.      Mr. Councillor K. J. G. MORRISON.  
Mr. Councillor N. L. GLANFIELD.   Mr. Councillor F. G. ROBINSON.  
Mr. Councillor A. T. GOULDEN.      Mr. Councillor W. T. WHITE.

---

## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Medical Officer of Health ; Principal Medical Officer to Kent County Council  
(Area No. 4) ; Visiting Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital :

P. A. CROWLEY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### Senior Sanitary Inspector :

T. S. ELLIS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.

### Sanitary Inspectors :

A. BARNETT, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Meat and Food Cert.  
T. ELLISON, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.  
T. STEEL, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.

### Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

D. REES, C.R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.

### Health Visitors :

*Miss M. BRERETON.	*Miss E. RICE-OXLEY.
*Miss M. MACLAREN.	*Miss W. M. WEST.
*Miss R. RAYBOULD.	

### Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital :

† Miss B. L. DE MAUGER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

**CLERICAL STAFF :****Chief Clerk :**

Mrs. D. E. TEBBIT.

**Second Clerk :**

Miss I. A. PEARSON.

**Sanitary Inspector's Clerk :**

D. A. BARMBY.

**Rodent Operators :**

B. E. MANN.      E. SMITHERMAN.

**Public Analyst :**

A. H. M. MUTER, F.R.I.C. (*Up to Feb., 1951*).

J. E. WOODHEAD, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Ph.C. (*from Feb., 1951*).

\* County Staff employed locally

† Under Control of Regional Hospital Board



## INDEX.

## PAGE

SECTION 1—SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS AND  
PHYSICAL FEATURES :

Summary of Statistics	...	...	...	...	9
Causes of Death	...	...	...	...	11
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mor- tality	...	...	...	...	12
Physical Features and General Character	...				14
Population	...	...	...	...	14
Births	...	...	...	...	15
Deaths	...	...	...	...	15
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age...	...				15
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	16

## SECTION 2—INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	16
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	18
Measles	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	18
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	18
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	19
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	19
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Scabies	...	...	...	...	23
Venereal Diseases...	...	...	...	...	23
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	23
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	24
Public Health Bacteriology	...	...	...	...	24

SECTION 3—HOSPITALS, MATERNITY & NURSING  
HOMES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES & NURSING  
IN THE HOME, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	25
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	25

	PAGE
Ambulance Facilities ... ..	25
Nursing in the Home ... ..	26
Domestic Help Service ....	26
National Assistance Act ... ..	26
SECTION 4—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA—	
Water Supplies ... ..	27
Drainage and Sewerage ... ..	28
Closet Accommodation ... ..	29
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	29
Eradication of Vermin ... ..	30
Rodent Control ... ..	30
Swimming Bath ... ..	30
Ice Cream ... ..	31
Milk and Dairies ... ..	31
Meat Inspection ... ..	32
Food Poisoning Outbreaks ... ..	33
Clean Food Campaign ... ..	33
Movable Dwellings ... ..	34
Factories Act, 1937 ... ..	35
Housing Work and Information ... ..	38
Inspection and Supervision of Food ... ..	41
SECTION 5—METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1951 ...	46



**BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the calendar year 1951 of the Medical Officer for the Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

Whilst the General Birth Rate for England and Wales showed very little change for the year as compared with the previous year (15.5 as against 15.8), the Borough Birth Rate for the corresponding years (12.5 and 13.6) shows a further fall, thus maintaining the steady fall revealed during recent years. The maximum post-war Birth Rate for England and Wales was 20.5 for 1947, and for Tunbridge Wells 18.6 in 1946.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths recorded during the year (644) as against 604 in 1950. The corrected Death Rate for the town was 11.0 as compared with the Death Rate of England and Wales 12.5.

I am pleased to be able to record that the Infantile Mortality rate, that sensitive index of social conditions, was only 14.8. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Borough, the previous lowest being in 1939 when the rate of 21 was recorded. The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 29.6. It may be deduced that healthier babies are being born and that the chances of survival after birth are much greater due, in no small measure, to the improved environmental conditions and to the valuable work carried on by the clinic services provided for mothers and babies.

During the year under review minor epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough occurred but it is gratifying to report that no deaths were recorded.

As will be seen later in the report, a Vaccination Centre was opened during the last week in January when just under 5,000 people from Tunbridge Wells and the surrounding districts were vaccinated. I welcome this opportunity of placing on record my gratitude to Dr. A. Elliott, County Medical Officer, for his help and co-operation, to the members of his medical and nursing staffs, and to the members of the various voluntary associations, who gave so unstintingly of their services during the very busy period.

In conclusion I would like to thank the members of the Council, and especially the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, for their kind interest in the working of the Department. My thanks are also due to the members of my own staff for their loyal and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. CROWLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION 1.

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

## 1 (a)—Summary of Statistics.

## 1 (a)—(i) GENERAL.

Area : 6,034 acres.

Population : 38,580 (R.G.'s Estimate 1951). 38,397 (R.G.'s Census figure 1951).

Density of population, *i.e.*, number of persons per acre : 6.4.

Number of inhabited houses : \*11,030.

Number of persons per inhabited house : 3.5.

Rateable value, 1951 : £494,068.

Sum produced by a penny rate : £1,968.

Mean Annual Temperature : 48.9° F.

Hours of Bright Sunshine, 1951 : 1,582 hours.

Total Rainfall, 1951 : 38.90 inches.

\*These figures include Flats, and represent the number of separately occupied premises.

## 1 (a)—(ii) BIRTHS.

<i>Live Births (Registered) :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	457	238	219
Illegitimate ... ..	15	7	8

---

472

---

Corrected Birth Rate : 12.6.

Live birthrate per 1,000 population : 12.2

Corresponding rate for 1950 : 13.6.

(a)—(iii) <i>Stillbirths</i> :				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	10	7	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
				—		
				11		
				—		

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births : 23.3.

#### 1 (a)—(iv) DEATHS.

Males : 257. Females : 387. Total : 644.

Standardised Death Rate : 11.0.

Crude death rate per thousand of population : 16.69.

Corresponding rate for 1950 : 15.50.

1 (a)—(v) Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth :							Nil
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total registered births :							0.0

#### 1 (a)—(vi) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	5	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births : 14.83. (1950 : 22.64.)

1 (a)—(vii) Total number of deaths from :—				1950	1951
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping-cough (all ages)			...	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1	—
Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	94	108



**1 (b)—Table showing Summary of Causes of Death during the year ended 31st December, 1951.**

No.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	5	1	6
2.	Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	1	—	1
3.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
4.	Malignant Neoplasm Stomach ... ..	2	12	14
5.	Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus ...	12	2	14
6.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	16	16
7.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	—	5	5
8.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	25	34	59
9.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	1	3	4
10.	Diabetes ... ..	1	1	2
11.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	32	60	92
12.	Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	30	34	64
13.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	6	26	32
14.	Other Heart Diseases ... ..	36	68	104
15.	Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	13	12	25
16.	Influenza ... ..	7	12	19
17.	Pneumonia ... ..	9	14	23
18.	Bronchitis ... ..	10	18	28
19.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	4	7
20.	Ulcer, Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	7	3	10
21.	Gastritis, Enteris and Diarrhoea ...	—	2	2
22.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	5	8	13
23.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	9	—	9
24.	Congenital Malformations ... ..	3	1	4
25.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases...	25	34	59
26.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	4	4	8
27.	All Other Accidents ... ..	5	10	15
28.	Suicide ... ..	5	2	7
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..		257	387	644



1 (c)—TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS:	
	Live Births.	Still- Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid or Para- typhoid.	Tuber- culosis (all forms).	Polio- myelitis & Polio- enceph.	Whooping- cough.	Diph- theria.	In- fluenza.	Small- pox	Pneu- monia.	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (un- der 2 yrs.).	Total Deaths Under 1 year.	
England and Wales ...	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.65	1.6	33.9	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000, 1931 Census) ...	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.63	1.0	27.6	
London Administrative County ...	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	—	0.61	0.7	26.4	
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Registrar-General's estimated population).	12.2	0.29	16.7 *(11.0)	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.0	14.8	

\* Figure in brackets is corrected figure for age and sex distribution

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS AT SEVERAL AGES FOR CONSECUTIVE PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS.

	1901 to 1905	1906 to 1910	1911 to 1915	1916 to 1920	1921 to 1925	1926 to 1930	1931 to 1935	1936 to 1940	1941 to 1945	1946 to 1950	* 1951
Deaths at under 1 year ...	57	46	40	36	23	22	18	17	21	22	7
„ 1 and under 2 } „ 2 „ 5 } „ 5 „ 15 } „ 15 „ 25 } „ 25 „ 45 } „ 45 „ 65 }	29	23	16	{ 6 9	{ 3 5	{ 5 5	{ 3 4	{ 4 3	{ 3 3	{ 1 1	{ 1 4
„ 65 and upwards	141	141	145	{ 15 21	{ 6 10	{ 7 10	{ 5 7	{ 4 7	{ 5 4	{ 3 3	{ 2 3
	178	205	234	{ 47 107	{ 36 104	{ 37 118	{ 30 119	{ 30 115	{ 25 107	{ 20 101	{ 19 98
	245	276	307	342	368	420	470	510			

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Five-yearly Period.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis Pul- Non-Pul- monary. monary.		Infectious Diseases.	Violence.	Influenza.
1901-1905	226	167	61	104	45	67
1906-1910	251	154	48	90	35	87
1911-1915	260	133	46	110	49	60
1916-1920	310	150	62	59	50	178
1921-1925	328	111	32	27	65	64
1926-1930	384	106	21	30	59	91
1931-1935	383	65	20	15	57	52
1936-1940	417	60	14	21	81	55
1941-1945	502	66	16	13	65	61
1946-1950	496	44	9	9	52	25
*1951	108	6	1	2	30	19

\* Inserted for comparison.

### **1 (f)—Physical Features and General Character.**

The Borough covers over 6,000 acres and is exceptionally well wooded, with a considerable amount of pasturage in the southern portion. It lies high, most of the houses standing at a level between 300 and 450 feet above the sea. Its climate is therefore breezy and bracing, with sheltered areas in the valleys. The lowest point is 220 feet above sea level, the highest 500 feet, at Blackhurst Collecting Reservoir. It lies in the extreme south-west corner of Kent,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London. The sub-soil is mostly sandstone—the geological layer known as Tunbridge Wells Sandstone predominating; there are several clay patches—the largest towards the north end of the Borough. Hence comes the great variety of the vegetation—fir trees, birches and heather on the sandstone surfaces; oaks, beech, and all types of broad-leaved trees where clay patches intervene between the surface loam and the sandstone.

The water supplies are drawn partly from protected springs in sweet chestnut woods to the south-east of the Borough, and largely from borewells into a deep sandstone layer—the Hastings Bed of Sandstone, whose nearest outcrops are in Ashdown Forest. The water is pure and soft; that obtained from the deep borewells passes through Candy pressure filters to remove its iron content before it is delivered to the town. All the water supply is chlorinated before entering the mains.

There are no industries of a large industrial type in the Borough, which is completely residential in character.

### **1 (g)—Population.**

The mid-year, 1951, population was estimated at 38,580. (Census figure, April 1951, 38,397).



## 1 (h)—Births and Deaths.

Owing to the age and sex distribution of the population in the Borough the Registrar General provides a comparability factor for both the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

### 1 (h) (i)—Births.

Live Births numbered 472 during the year giving a crude birth rate of 12.2 and a corrected birth rate of 12.6, as compared with 15.5 for England and Wales. Still births numbered 11.

### 1 (h) (ii)—Deaths.

Deaths numbered 644, giving a crude death rate per 1,000 population of 16.7 as compared with 15.5 for 1950. The corrected death rate for the town is 11.0 which compares favourably with the England and Wales rate of 12.5. An analysis of the 644 deaths reveals that 510 i.e. 79 per cent., occurred in people over the age of 65 years, and that 362 deaths, i.e., 56 per cent., occurred in people over the age of 75 years. These are significant figures and stress the already accepted fact that people are living much longer in these days than before.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 7, giving an infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 14.83.

### 1 (i)—Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

During 1951, seven infants died under one year of age. Of these five were boys and two were girls. The following table analyses the cause of death :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes	...	...	...	...	1

## 1 (j)—Maternal Mortality.

Once again I am pleased to report there were no deaths during 1951 from conditions associated with childbirth.

## SECTION 2.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## 2 (a)—Notifiable Diseases.

Nine hundred and thirty-three cases of infectious disease were notified during 1951. The following tables give details of the seasonal and age incidence of, and the mortality from, these notifiable diseases :—

## 2 (a)—(i) Seasonable Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1951.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	2	2	—	7	2	1	1	2	14	6	41
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	21
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	8
Erysipelas ...	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough ...	46	74	157	54	18	9	13	2	2	1	—	—	376
Measles ...	18	28	80	85	69	81	73	12	6	—	—	1	453
Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis :													
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	—	—	1	—	25
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	80	112	242	142	87	111	101	16	12	5	15	10	933



2 (a) (ii)—AGES, ETC., OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES (all ages).	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	3-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	15-24 years.	25 and over.	Age not given.	Cases ad- mitted to hospital.	Deaths (Inhabi- tants only).
Scarlet Fever ...	41	—	2	7	25	7	—	—	—	15	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	21	—	—	2	2	1	1	15	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever (includ- ing Meningococcal Menin- gitis) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	376	27	67	117	155	4	—	6	—	—	—
Measles ...	453	12	78	120	206	23	2	12	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	25	—	8	5	5	1	6	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomye- litis: Paralytic ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	933	39	156	251	394	36	11	46	—	16	—

**2 (b)—Scarlet Fever.**

Forty-one cases were notified during 1951. The type of disease continued mild, and 15 cases were admitted to hospital.

**2 (c)—Diphtheria.**

It is again gratifying to record that no cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The incidence of Diphtheria throughout the country has shown a steady decline since the introduction of immunisation. The number of primary inoculations given during the year shows a tendency to fall away from the high figures recorded a few years ago. In my Annual Report of 1947 I gave a warning that the absence of this killing disease of childhood may lull parents into a sense of false security. This may be an opportune moment, when local immunisation figures show this tendency to fall, to repeat that warning. Should there be any decrease in the number of children immunised the danger of further serious outbreaks of the disease will again become a matter of grave concern to the nation.

**2 (d)—Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Eight cases were notified during the year. Five of these patients were Borough residents.

**2 (e)—Measles.**

Four hundred and fifty-three cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with thirty-nine cases during 1950.

**2 (f)—Whooping Cough.**

Three hundred and seventy-six cases were notified during 1951, as compared with eleven cases during 1950.

**2 (g)—Food Poisoning.**

There was one isolated case notified during 1951.

## **2 (h)—Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.**

Only one case of Poliomyelitis (paralytic) occurred during the year.

## **2 (i)—Smallpox.**

Whilst no cases of smallpox were notified in the Borough, an outbreak of major smallpox occurred in a large town on the South Coast during the final week of 1950 and the early weeks of 1951.

The following brief account shows how the public in this district reacted to this outbreak.

From the commencement of the outbreak up to the 20th January, 1951, many requests for vaccination were received from the public on the ground that they had recently been to, or intended visiting, the town involved. All persons requesting vaccination were referred to their private practitioners with the exception of some adults who required re-vaccination and who, due to special circumstances, were unable to visit their own doctors. These people were vaccinated in the Health Department.

On Saturday, 20th January, a report was received that in a village near Tunbridge Wells the mother of a boy attending a Tunbridge Wells School was a suspected case of smallpox. The headmaster of the school was consulted and it was decided to notify the parents of all students attending the school and to vaccinate all children whose parents had given consent.

By Monday, the 22nd January, the public had learned of the suspected case and there were constant enquiries for information regarding vaccination. These people were advised to consult their own doctors. The resulting demand for vaccination to the practitioners was so great that on the evening of the 22nd many of them requested assistance in dealing with the public demand. On the following day, i.e. Tuesday, 23rd January, with the authority of the County



Medical Officer, I opened a vaccination centre. This centre remained open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. throughout the week and finally closed for vaccinations at noon on Saturday, 27th January. During the following week it remained open for inspections and dressings. The County Medical Officer kindly placed at my disposal the necessary medical and nursing staff and the premises at 9/10, Calverley Terrace. The following table gives the numbers vaccinated each day :—

Date.	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
Mon., 22.1.51 ...	37	25	62
Tues., 23.1.51 ...	690 (including 207 school boys)	609 (including 176 school boys)	1,299
Wed., 24.1.51 ...	933	1,063	1,996
Thurs., 25.1.51 ...	587	624	1,211
Fri., 26.1.51 ...	143	193	336
Sat., 27.1.51 ...	19	35	54
	<hr/> 2,409	<hr/> 2,549	<hr/> 4,958

It will be seen from the table that just under 50 per cent. of the people who requested vaccination had never previously been vaccinated and were therefore highly susceptible to the disease. It is no small wonder that some degree of public anxiety was stimulated by the close proximity of this outbreak. Vaccination offers the best means of protection against the ravages of smallpox, and it cannot be too strongly recommended that this should be carried out in the first instance during the first twelve months of life.

## 2 (j)—Tuberculosis.

The Kent County Council are responsible for the aftercare of cases of Tuberculosis occurring within the district, whilst sanatorium treatment and hospital accommodation is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

A Clinic is held weekly in Tunbridge Wells at the Homœopathic Hospital.

In the Tables which follow, particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during 1951 are shown in Table 1, whilst Table 2 shows the quarterly statements of cases on the register. The position at the 31st December, 1951, is shown in Table 3.

## 2 (j)—(i).

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non. Pul.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35... ..	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
35—45... ..	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
45—55... ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	8	3	3	4	1	1	—

## 2 (j)—(ii).

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	117	103	220	115	104	219	118	106	224	118	109	227
New notifications ... ..	1	2	3	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	6	9
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other cases added to register (inward transfers) ...	1	1	2	2	3	5	—	2	2	2	1	3
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	—	1	2	—	2
Cases remaining on register	115	104	219	118	106	224	118	109	227	121	116	237
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>												
Number of cases on register	29	31	60	28	33	61	28	33	61	28	32	60
New notifications ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Cases removed and subsequently restored ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases added to Register (inward transfers) ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cases removed (removed, recovered, died) ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cases remaining on register	28	33	61	28	33	61	28	32	60	30	34	64



## 2 (j)—(iii).

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pul.	Total.
	Male.		Female.		
Cases on Register at beginning of year...	117	29	103	31	280
Cases added ... ..	14	4	16	4	38
Cases removed	10	3	3	1	17
Remaining ... ..	121	30	116	34	301

## 2 (j)—(iv).

The Table which follows this paragraph indicates how the death-rate from Tuberculosis has steadily declined over the past 25 years :—

**Number of Deaths and Death Rates from  
Tuberculosis during the past 25 years.**

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY		Total Deaths.	Rate per 1 000.		Total.
	No. of cases notified.	Deaths.	No. of cases notified.	Deaths.		Pul-mon-ary.	Non-Pul-monary.	
1951	17	5	7	1	6	0.13	0.03	0.16
1950	18	9	4	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1949	27	7	4	—	7	0.18	0.00	0.18
1948	30	9	5	—	9	0.23	0.00	0.23
1947	37	10	3	3	13	0.26	0.08	0.33
1946	27	7	3	1	8	0.19	0.03	0.22
1945	22	16	11	1	17	0.45	0.03	0.48
1944	25	11	5	3	14	0.31	0.08	0.39
1943	17	10	7	2	12	0.27	0.06	0.33
1942	25	13	12	5	18	0.35	0.13	0.48
1941	35	12	11	2	14	0.32	0.05	0.37
1940	22	14	6	—	14	0.37	0.00	0.37
1939	23	10	10	3	13	0.28	0.08	0.36
1938	20	11	8	3	14	0.31	0.08	0.38
1937	13	12	8	4	16	0.33	0.11	0.44
1936	13	14	12	3	17	0.39	0.08	0.47
1935	23	12	8	5	17	0.34	0.14	0.48
1934	21	12	13	4	16	0.34	0.11	0.45
1933	27	14	14	4	18	0.41	0.12	0.53
1932	32	12	14	3	15	0.34	0.09	0.43
1931	27	16	7	3	19	0.46	0.09	0.58
1930	19	21	18	5	26	0.60	0.14	0.74
1929	21	19	5	4	23	0.54	0.11	0.65
1928	27	20	13	6	26	0.57	0.17	0.74
1927	27	20	12	3	23	0.59	0.09	0.68

**2 (k)—Scabies.**

A Cleansing Station is provided at the Central Clinic. Cases were treated as follows :—

Cases Notified.		Cases Treated (including second Treatment).		No. of Families involved.
From Clinic.	Other Sources.	Showing symptoms.	Not showing symptoms but treated as a precautionary measure.	
3	—	—	1	3

**2 (l)—Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases.**

Venereal Diseases are treated at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, the arrangements being under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. The consultation days are as follows :—

Females ... Wednesdays, 1.30—4 p.m.  
 Males ... „ 4-6 p.m.

**2 (m)—Diphtheria Immunisation.**

Immunisation is the responsibility of the Kent County Council. The weekly clinic is still maintained and the numbers attending continue to be satisfactory. Immunisation was also carried out at the Rusthall and Silverdale Infant Welfare Centres.

I am indebted to Dr. A. Elliott, the County Medical Officer, for the following table giving the position at 31st December, 1951 :—

Year of Birth.	Primary Inoculations.	Reinforcing Inoculations.
1951 ...	17	—
1950 ...	275	—
1949 ...	51	—
1948 ...	9	2
1947 ...	10	9
1946 ...	11	101
1945 ...	2	40
1944 ...	1	4
1943 ...	—	3
1942 ...	—	1
1941 ...	—	5
1940 ...	—	—
1939 ...	8	110
1938 ...	9	122
1937 ...	10	183
Total ...	403	580

**2 (n)—Vaccination.**

Vaccination of infants against smallpox is also carried out on the same days as the immunisation sessions, and the following return, also furnished by the County Medical Officer, gives the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox during the year ended 31st December, 1951 :—

Age at 31st December, 1950.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	131	451	1084	1567	3233
Number Re-vaccinated	—	69	799	3227	4095

**2 (o)—Public Health Bacteriology.**

There is a small Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department where a few examinations are made. The Laboratories at County Hall, Maidstone, and at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, now deal with the majority of investigations for the Borough.

During the year the following specimens were sent for examination :—

Throat Swabs for—Hæmolytic Streps.	...	8
Nasal Swabs   ,,           ,,           ,,	...   ...	9
Urine for Aschein Zondek Test	...   ...	1
Urine for Typhoid	...   ...   ...	1
Sputum for T.B. Bacilli	...   ...   ...	3
Fæces for Dysentery	...   ...   ...	43
		—
TOTAL	...   ...   ...	65



### SECTION 3.

#### HOSPITALS, MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES, NURSING IN THE HOME, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

##### 3 (a)—Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

The following are the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Regional Hospital Board situated in the Borough of Tunbridge Wells :—

The Kent and Sussex Hospital, Mount Ephraim.

The Homœopathic Hospital.

Tunbridge Wells and District Maternity Home.

Tunbridge Wells and District Isolation Hospital.

Rusthall Grange Convalescent Home for Children.

##### 3 (b)—Nursing Homes.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity	Others	Total
(a) Homes first registered during year ... ..	1	2	10	12
(b) Homes on the register at the end of the year	13	5	124	129

During the year thirty-six visits of inspection were made, these being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, who also supervises the adaptation of fresh premises for nursing home purposes, paying as many visits as occasion requires.

##### 3 (c)—Ambulance Facilities.

These services are the responsibility of the Kent County Council. For the first three months of 1951, two ambulance stations served the Tunbridge Wells area, namely—

- (i) St. John Ambulance Brigade Station, Monson Road.
- (ii) Pembury Hospital Station.

From the 1st April, 1951, owing to the re-organisation of the Service, Pembury Hospital Station was closed and the Monson Road Ambulance Station now deals with the whole area.

### 3 (d)—Nursing in the Home.

Nursing in the Home is undertaken by Home Nurses employed by the Kent County Council. District Midwives also employed by the Kent County Council undertake the majority of the domiciliary midwifery cases in the Borough.

### 3 (e)—Domestic Help Service.

This service is also operated by the Kent County Council. The Area Organiser's office being at 41, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

### 3 (f)—Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

### STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following medical examinations in connection with new appointments were carried out :—

Tunbridge Wells Borough	...	...	20
Kent County Council	...	...	75
Other Local Authorities	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	96
			==



## SECTION 4.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. Ellis, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for the preparation of the details in this and Section 5 of the Report.

#### 4 (a)—Water Supply.

The mains water supply was satisfactory in both quantity and quality throughout the year.

Monthly samples from the various sources of supply are taken by Officers of the Waterworks Department. As a further check 12 samples of mains water were taken at different periods of the year by officers of the Health Department. All the 12 samples were found to be satisfactory.

Four samples of the Chalybeate Spring water taken on the Pantiles showed the water to be in a very satisfactory condition.

#### Private Water Supplies.

Eighteen samples were taken from the few premises in the Borough not served by the town mains. Only one sample was found to be in good condition and it was taken from a water supply previously unsatisfactory but now receiving efficient chlorination treatment. Nine of the samples were of the water supplying an isolated group of cottages. Despite efforts to protect and cleanse the storage tank, the water supply to the cottages is most unsatisfactory. The Council are now taking active steps to ensure a pure supply of drinking water to the cottages.

Two samples taken from two cottages under one ownership, each with a different source of supply, were found to be contaminated. The owner is arranging for the provision of a mains water supply.

In the case of the other four premises involved the houses are very remotely situated and steps are being taken to improve the water supply to the houses.

The following are chemical analyses by a Public Analyst of two samples of water taken on the 5th November, 1951 :—

### Sample of Water from 15in. Main, Pembury Road.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.					
<i>Determination.</i>					<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.010
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.006
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F.—in	4	hours	...	...	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.15
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	...	...	...	...	2.9
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	4.8
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	23.5
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	5.75
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	None
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	6.36
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	...	6.9
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	...	...	...	...	Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot tube	...	...	...	...	Colourless and faintly turbid
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.17 p.p.m.
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	1.21

### Sample of Water from Saint's Hill Supply, Langton.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.					
<i>Determination.</i>					<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.006
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F.—in	4	hours	...	...	0.010
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.01
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	...	...	...	...	2.8
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	4.6
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	31.0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	10.75
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	None
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	6.89
Reaction (pH)	...	...	...	...	7.0
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	...	...	...	...	Slight trace of iron
Appearance in two foot tube...	...	...	...	...	Colourless and faintly turbid
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.13 p.p.m.
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	1.54

#### 4 (b)—Drainage and Sewerage.

The greater portion of the Borough has a main drainage system, portions of the town having the combined system and some districts being served by separate surface and foul water sewers.



During the year the figure of over 200 premises not on the main sewer was reduced by eight due to the houses in Sandhurst Road being connected to a main sewer.

Thirty-three houses in the Borough which had been draining to an inadequate cesspool outside the Borough have been connected to a newly constructed septic tank plant. This plant, which is Corporation controlled, will provide satisfactory treatment to the drainage from the houses.

The owners of a large house now being used as a hotel have installed a septic tank plant to replace the cesspool previously in use at the premises.

The Corporation continue to empty cesspools eight times a year without charge. They also empty the cesspools of the two Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses in the Borough at least twice a week.

Fifty-three water tests and 22 smoke tests were made of house drains during the year.

#### **4 (c)—Closet Accommodation.**

All premises in the Borough except for 25 houses in rural parts have water closets. The houses without water closets have either pail closets or Elsan closets.

#### **4 (d)—Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

A weekly collection of household refuse is carried out in the Borough. The collected refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on land near the Borough boundary some distance from dwelling houses. Much of the land reclaimed has now been made into grassland and the filling of the present tip will very shortly be completed.

Regular treatments are carried out throughout the year to keep down the various insect pests and to keep the tip free from rats.

The total weight of refuse dealt with amounted to 10,125 tons (figure supplied by the Cleansing Department).

#### 4 (e)—**Eradication of Vermin.**

Thirty-two premises were treated for various insect infestations and at eighteen of these bed-bugs were the source of nuisance.

It is very gratifying to note the decline in the number of premises requiring treatment for bugs each succeeding year. Should we have a year with climatic conditions favourable for the breeding of bugs there could be a temporary set-back, but it is safe to say this type of infestation is not now a serious problem to the Department.

#### 4 (f)—**Rodent Control.**

Four hundred and twenty-three premises having rat and/or mice infestation were notified or found by survey during the year. This figure of premises treated shows little change from the number of premises treated during the past few years. As in past years the bulk of the rat infestations occurred in the gardens of private houses due in the main to the keeping of chicken and the various erections in back gardens acting as harbourage for rats.

Systematic inspection is made of all Corporation owned property and treatments are carried out where necessary.

Business premises are still receiving treatment and the cost of the work is recoverable from the occupier.

The sewers received two Maintenance Treatments during the year with satisfactory results. Two hundred and thirty-nine visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to infested premises, and 1,812 visits were made by the Rodent Operators.

#### 4 (g)—**Swimming Bath.**

Twenty-four bacteriological samples and four chemical samples were taken from bath water in the Corporation-owned swimming bath in Monson Road. The results of the laboratory examinations showed that the water is fit for bathing throughout all periods of the year.



Due to the efforts of the Baths Superintendent who has carefully supervised the addition of suitable alkalis the pH value of the water has been increased to a more satisfactory level. By this increase of pH value it has been possible for the free chlorine content in the water to be raised thus making the water much safer for the bathers without any added discomfort.

#### 4 (h)—Ice Cream.

Eighty-three premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Owing to the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, very few firms now manufacture Ice Cream. In order to comply with the Regulations, expensive plant and thermometers have to be provided.

Routine samples are taken of both pre-packed Ice Cream from large manufacturers and the few local manufacturers. Forty-nine samples were bacteriologically examined and graded as follows :

Grades 1 and 2 (satisfactory)	...	42
Grade 3 (poor)	... ..	5
Grade 4 (unsatisfactory)	... ..	2

These results are a great improvement on the previous years samples and it would appear that greater care had been taken both in the manufacture and handling of the Ice Cream. Routine action was taken with regard to the unsatisfactory samples.

Six samples of Ice Cream were taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and were all reported by the Public Analyst as genuine. The fat content ranged from 5.78 per cent. to 10.80 per cent.

#### 4 (i)—Milk and Dairies.

The four dairies in the town, all of which carry out the pasteurisation of milk under licence, have been regularly inspected throughout the year.

Samples are taken twice a month from each dairy to ensure that pasteurisation has been carried out efficiently. One hundred and forty-six samples were taken of pasteurised milk, five failing the test. Enquiry was made as to the reason for the failure in the test in each case and steps were taken to remedy matters.

Seven samples of raw milk were taken for bacteriological examination, two samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk failing the Methylene Blue Test. Enquiry was made at the producing farms as to the method of production.

Thirteen samples were taken for biological examination from 12 farms in the Borough and all the samples were found to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

Three samples of milk produced outside the Borough were also examined biologically and these also were found to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

#### **4 (j)—Meat Inspection.**

Meat inspection has again taken up a great amount of the time of the District Sanitary Inspectors. The Table of Carcases inspected later in the report shows that 16,233 animals were slaughtered in the two Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses in the Borough during 1951. For comparison in the year 1938, 5,265 animals were slaughtered in the four slaughterhouses then in use in the Borough. This increase of over 200 per cent. in the number of animals slaughtered locally is mainly due to centralised slaughtering, the slaughterhouses in the surrounding districts having been closed down. The slaughterhouses in the Borough are now providing meat for a population of over 100,000.

The increase in slaughtering has naturally created congestion with all its bad features in the premises at present in use. Owing to this congestion and other unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the slaughterhouses the Council have applied to the Ministry of Food for the Government to



provide an abattoir in a suitable position in the Borough. The Ministry are giving this application due consideration.

The Ministry of Food are erecting several abattoirs in various parts of the country on a trial basis and when the Ministry have decided their future policy of slaughtering it is hoped an abattoir will be built in the Borough.

One of the more significant features of meat inspection has been the drop in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs compared with the years before 1939. During the year under review only 1.05 per cent. of the pigs slaughtered were found to be affected with tuberculosis to a greater or lesser degree, only four carcasses being totally unfit for food. Before 1939 from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Since the summer of 1951 the Inspectors have been paid overtime for meat inspection carried out on Sundays and in the late evenings. The cost of this overtime is being reimbursed by the Ministry of Food.

#### **4 (k)—Food Poisoning Outbreaks.**

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning in the Borough during the year, one sporadic case only being notified.

#### **4 (l)—Clean Food Campaign.**

During the year 60 premises were provided with constant hot water for hand-washing purposes in the various food establishments in the Borough. In addition 70 premises had structural improvements (not including works of redecoration) carried out to improve their general hygienic condition. In all 2,222 visits were made to all types of food premises during the year, 346 being to restaurant and hotel kitchens.

1951 may be regarded as a year of progress in all types of food premises. Many structural improvements were carried out and there is a gradual improvement in the methods of handling food, but it will take a long period of time to bring a number of shops up to the standard required for the following reasons.

The high cost of building works in general discourages many smaller tradesmen from carrying out improvements.

The difficulty in obtaining a building licence. Applicants for licences to improve premises receive the support of the Department, but it is only the most urgent matters which can receive immediate treatment.

A purchase tax on hot-water heating appliances greatly adds to their cost.

During 1951 talks were given to restaurant kitchen staffs, women's organisations, and to senior school children on the precautions to be taken in the handling of food. On three of these occasions the film "Another Case of Poisoning" was shown in the Council Chamber. The talks to the school children were further amplified by suitable film strips.

Lectures alone will not improve food hygiene. Only by frequent inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors can the standard of food premises be maintained and improved, and it is pleasing to note that nowadays the food trader looks upon the Inspector as a friend. It is by personal contact that a friendly relationship is established and this co-operation will lead to greater improvements in the future, for the trader realises that the Inspector is there to help him.

#### **4 (m)—Movable Dwellings.**

The continued housing shortage has increased the number of persons occupying caravans as permanent rather than temporary accommodation.

There are no licensed caravan sites in the Borough but a number of applications were received during the year from persons wishing to site caravans on land at various parts of the Borough, and five licences were granted to station caravans on private land.

Two licences issued in 1950 were renewed for a further limited period.



In all cases satisfactory provision for refuse disposal, sanitation and water supply, were made before the granting of the necessary licences.

#### 4 (n)—Factories Act, 1937.

There were 288 premises in the Borough registered as factories. The majority of these, small premises employing a few persons, mainly consisted of garages, laundries, dyers and cleaners, boot-repairers, watchmakers, builders, printers and food manufacturing premises.

At 78 premises no mechanical power is used whilst the remaining 210 employ mechanical power of one type or another.

One hundred and twenty-nine visits were made to non-mechanical factories and 349 visits to mechanical factories during which 36 defects were found. Defects remedied in the year numbered 33.

#### Factories Act, 1937.

##### 1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	78	129	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority... ..	209	349	31	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	288	478	36	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	3	—	2	—
Overcrowding ... (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	27	24	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	6	5	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	36	33	—	13	—

## Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work	Section 110.			Section 111.		Prosecutions
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110. (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—

**Table No. 1.**—The following table gives a general summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1951 :—

	<i>Number</i>
Visits to Bakehouses ... .. .	77
„ „ Butchers' shops ... .. .	178
„ „ Dairies ... .. .	124
„ „ Ice Cream Premises ... .. .	141
„ „ Licensed Premises ... .. .	62
„ „ Restaurants and Kitchens ... .. .	346
„ „ Slaughterhouses ... .. .	636
„ „ Theatres, Cinemas, etc. ... .. .	7
„ „ Other Food Premises ... .. .	651
Visits to Baths ... .. .	13
„ „ Movable Dwellings ... .. .	29
„ „ Factories ... .. .	478
„ „ Outworkers ... .. .	2
„ „ Stables ... .. .	4
„ „ Streams ... .. .	6
„ „ Upholsterers ... .. .	8
„ „ Verminous premises ... .. .	78
„ „ Workplaces ... .. .	17
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ... .. .	55
„ „ Insects and various pests ... .. .	24
„ „ Keeping of Animals ... .. .	30
„ „ Offensive Trades ... .. .	32
„ „ Overcrowding ... .. .	14
„ „ Rat and/or Mice Infestation ... .. .	239
„ „ Shops Act ... .. .	172
„ „ Smoke Nuisance ... .. .	7
„ „ Water Supply ... .. .	60
Other visits ... .. .	670
Interviews respecting properties ... .. .	394
Houses disinfected ... .. .	60
Houses disinfectcd ... .. .	32
Smoke test to drains ... .. .	22
Water test to drains ... .. .	53
Informal notices served <i>re</i> houses ... .. .	270
Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action ... .. .	235
Formal notices served <i>re</i> houses ... .. .	27
„ „ complied with by Owner ... .. .	15
„ „ „ „ Occupier ... .. .	9
„ „ „ „ Local Authority in default ... .. .	0
Defects remedied ... .. .	777



## HOUSING.

During the year 27 families have moved from unfit housing conditions and steps have been taken to ensure that the premises vacated are not used for human habitation. The figure of 27 can be looked upon with some satisfaction having regard to the prevailing housing shortage. The 96 persons rehoused moved from the following premises :

**“ Culverden Hill,” “ Culverden Cottage,” 1, 2, 3 and 4, Culverden Street.**

Altogether 12 families were living in this group of property. “ Culverden Hill ” was an old house, worn-out, and tenanted by seven families sharing sanitary facilities. Together with the five cottages it formed a congested block of property. The owners of the properties very kindly offered to rehouse the greater portion of the families in good accommodation. This accommodation was arranged in a large house on Rusthall Common, nine self-contained flats each possessing a modern bathroom and kitchen being provided, the flats being let at a subsidised rent. The remaining three families were rehoused through the good offices of the Housing Committee. Demolition Orders were placed on the unfit houses and they are now demolished.

**Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, Harmony Street.**

The tenants of these houses, subject to Demolition Orders, were rehoused during the year to Corporation-controlled property. Demolition of the houses will shortly be commenced.

**Nos. 16 and 49, Ely Lane, and No. 3, Woods Cottages, North Street.**

The occupants from the above houses have been rehoused by the Corporation and undertakings have been received that the premises will not be let for human habitation.



**Nos. 51 and 55, Ely Lane.**

The tenants from these houses have found their own accommodation. Undertakings have been given not to relet the houses for human habitation.

**No. 11a, Grove Hill Gardens, and No. 7, Silverdale Road.**

The basement portion of these premises have had Closing Orders made upon them by the Council and the tenants have been rehoused in Corporation-controlled property.

**No. 6a, Halls Hole Road.**

This unoccupied cottage subject to a Demolition Order was demolished during the year by the owner.

One thousand, two hundred and forty-six visits were made to houses to inspect housing conditions and at 86 premises housing defects were remedied following informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. In only seven cases was it necessary for the Council to serve Statutory Notice under the Housing Act to enforce the repair of houses, and it was not found necessary during the year for the Corporation to carry out any repairs in default of owners. In addition, defects were remedied at 149 houses under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, by informal action, and at 19 following statutory action.

**Table No. 2.—Housing**—The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—	<i>Number</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	...	481
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	...	1,249

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	5
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose ... ..	37
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	247

Number

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	235
--	-----

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

### (a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	0

### (b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	0
(c) By Occupiers ... ..	9

### (c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	7

### (d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	2
---	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0
--	---

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

The Housing Register of the Corporation shows that at the end of December there were 1,259 applicants for re-housing. It is reasonable to assume that a good number of these applicants are living in overcrowded conditions.

Eleven complaints of overcrowding were investigated of which five were found to be overcrowded. By the end of the year three of the cases of overcrowding had been abated.

**Table No. 3—Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

	<i>Number</i>
(a) <b>Milk Supply :—</b>	
Licences in force at the end of the year :—	
Pasteurisers' Licences ... ..	4
Dealers' Licences : Pasteurised Milk ... ..	10
„ „ Sterilised Milk ... ..	1
„ „ Tuberculin Tested ... ..	12
„ „ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ... ..	1
Supplementary Licences : Pasteurised ... ..	2
„ „ Sterilised ... ..	1
„ „ Tuberculin Tested ... ..	5
Number of Distributors of Milk in the Borough :—	
(a) with premises inside the Borough ... ..	22
(b) with premises outside the Borough ... ..	7
Number of dairies in the Borough (excluding farms) ... ..	4
Number of shops selling bottled milk ... ..	21
(b) <b>Meat and other Foods :—</b>	
Number of Government-controlled slaughterhouses in use ... ..	2
„ „ visits to slaughterhouses ... ..	636
„ „ home-killed carcasses examined at time of slaughter ... ..	16,233
Unsound food surrendered at local slaughterhouses : 33 tons 11 cwts. 2 qtrs. 22 lbs.	
Number of visits to food premises (other than slaughterhouses) ... ..	1,586
Unsound food surrendered by retail shops and wholesale stores : 6 tons 11 cwts. 2 qtrs. 24 lbs.	
Samples of Food and Drugs examined by Public Analyst ... ..	116
„ „ „ „ „ found below standard ... ..	15



(c) (i) **Details of Food found to be unfit for human consumption in Government Slaughterhouses :—**

<i>Item of Food :</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Weight :</i>				<i>Tubercular weight :</i>			
		<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef (home-killed) ...	15	4	0	3	including	11	13	3	17
„ (offals) „ ...	16	10	1	22	„	6	8	0	2
Pork „ ...	1	1	1	3	„		8	0	24
„ (offals) „ ...		3	2	9	„			1	9
Veal „ ...		1	0	21					
„ (offals) „ ...			2	9	„				2
Mutton „ ...		4	1	4					
„ (offals) „ ...		6	1	7					

(ii) **Details of Food found to be unfit for human consumption in Retail and Wholesale Food Premises :—**

Resale Food Premises :					Weight :			
Item of Food.					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Brawn	...	...	...	...				2
Butter	...	...	...	...			1	9
Cake Mixtures	...	...	...	...				8
Cereals	...	...	...	...			2	4
Cheese	...	...	...	...		2	1	23
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...				15
Cockles	...	...	...	...				12
Crabs	...	...	...	...		1	2	21
Fish (canned)	...	...	...	...		1	1	9½
Fish (cured)	...	...	...	...		1	3	21
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	...		2	2	14
Flour	...	...	...	...			2	16
Fruit (canned)	...	...	...	...		8	1	9½
Fruit (crystallized)	...	...	...	...			2	16
Fruit (dried)	...	...	...	...			1	0
Fruit (fresh)	...	...	...	...			2	8½
Ham	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	23
Jam	...	...	...	...		1	3	9
Lard	...	...	...	...			2	0
Macaroni in Cheese	...	...	...	...			1	7
Marmalade	...	...	...	...			3	11½
Meat (canned)	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	22
Meat (cured)	...	...	...	...				12½
Meat (home-killed)	...	...	...	...		16	0	22¾
Meat (imported)	...	...	...	...		5	0	16½
Meat and Vegetable (canned)	...	...	...	...				5
Milk (canned)	...	...	...	...		12	1	16
Milk Whipping	...	...	...	...			1	15
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...				25
Pastes	...	...	...	...			1	21¾
Pease Pudding	...	...	...	...				21
Pickles, etc.	...	...	...	...		1	0	15½
Poultry and Game	...	...	...	...		1	3	7
Prawns	...	...	...	...			2	8
Rabbits	...	...	...	...		4	1	4
Rice	...	...	...	...			2	14
Shellfish (canned)	...	...	...	...				6½
Soups	...	...	...	...			2	16
Sweets	...	...	...	...			2	27
Vegetables (canned)	...	...	...	...		9	0	5
Whelks	...	...	...	...				15
Miscellaneous footstuffs	...	...	...	...				21½

Total weight of food unfit : 40 tons 3 cwts. 1 qtr. 18 lbs.



## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND FOUND UNFIT.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ... ..	4,510	1,189	1,658	6,500	2,376
Number inspected ...	4,510	1,189	1,658	6,500	2,376
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	4	10	3	9	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,670	493	10	294	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	37.12%	42.30%	0.78%	4.66%	3.45%
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	12	31	Nil	Nil	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	313	241	1	Nil	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	7.20%	22.88%	0.06%	Nil	1.05%

TOTAL CARCASSES INSPECTED : 16,233.

**SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1951 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT,  
1938.**

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Aspirin Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Certo Pectine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee Extract ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooked Pork Sausage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornish Hog Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream Whaffle ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eucalyptus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glaze Cherries ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	3	3	6	—	—	—
Jam (Raspberry) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam (Strawberry) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Squash ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lime Flavour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	30	17	47	5	4	9
Milk (Channel Island)	2	—	2	2	—	2
Olive Oil ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Paste (Salmon & Shrimp)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper (White) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Salad Cream ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages (Beef) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages (Pork) ...	2	7	9	1	2	3
Sausage Meat (Beef)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar (Malt) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Worcester Sauce ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	41	75	116	8	7	15

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

One hundred and sixteen samples were taken of various foods and drugs during the year. The Food and Drugs table shows the variety of articles sampled.

Fifteen samples were reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated or below standard.

Of the 49 milk samples analysed, 11 were found to be below standard. The adulterated milk samples were dealt with as follows.

Two "appeal to cow" samples taken from a farmer outside the Borough were reported as below the legal standard for milk. The farmer was cautioned by letter and is not now sending milk into the Borough.

Two samples of Channel Islands milk purchased on different dates were both below the standard of milk-fat required by a Ministry of Food Order. This Order requires Channel Islands milk to contain a milk-fat content of not less than 4.0 per cent. instead of the Food and Drugs Standard of 3.0 per cent. fat for milk, consequently milk from Channel Island cows can be sold at a higher price than other types of cows' milk. The Ministry of Food instituted proceedings against the purveyor of the milk and the case is due for hearing in the early part of 1952.

A sample of milk purchased in the street was found to have a 19 per cent. deficiency in milk fat. Police Court proceedings were taken against the distributor who was fined £2 plus some costs.

Six samples taken on various dates from milk supplied from a farm outside the Borough to a local dairy were found to have various deficiencies of milk-fat ranging from 4.0 per cent. to 16.0 per cent. In this case adulteration was not suspected and the farmer was cautioned and advised to take all steps necessary to improve the quality of the milk despatched from his farm.



The following action was taken with regard to samples of other foods and drugs found to be adulterated.

Two informal samples of sausages and one formal sample of sausages were found to have a deficiency in meat content. In the case of the adulterated formal sample proceedings were taken against the maker/seller of the pork sausages and he was fined £10 plus costs.

One sample of Sal Volatile was found to be deficient in Free Ammonia. As this deficiency can be brought about by lack of care in bottling it was only found necessary to caution the vendor.

## SECTION 5.

### WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR 1951.

The Municipal Meteorological Station at Tunbridge Wells is an official Auxiliary Station and readings are forwarded daily to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry. Readings of the instruments are taken at 9.0 a.m. G.M.T. and 6.0 p.m. clock time throughout the year by the three Observers, Mr. A. Barnett, Mr. T. Ellison and Mr. T. Steel, who are members of the staff of the Health Department.

There has been no change in the site of the various instruments. Most of them are situated in an enclosure in the Calverley Grounds, but the sunshine recorder is established on the roof of the Earls Court Hotel, Mount Ephraim, and the standard barometer in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The usual annual inspection of the Station by an Inspector from the Air Ministry was not carried out in 1951 as the arrangements of the Station and recordings of the Observers had proved most satisfactory at the previous inspection.

Below is given a general summary for each month throughout the year :—

JANUARY.—The 62.8 hours of sunshine recorded was some 20 per cent. above average although rain fell on 22 days. The rainfall was average with snow and hail falling on the 1st and snow showers again occurring on the 2nd and 27th. Ground frosts during the month numbered fourteen. The air temperature of 19 degrees on the 30th was the lowest recorded during the year.

FEBRUARY.—Sunshine during the month was only 59.5 hours being about 20 per cent. below average. Rain fell on all but 4 days and the extremely heavy rainfall of 5.87 inches was the second greatest total on record for this month, only being exceeded in 1900 when 6.32 inches was noted. Snow showers fell on 4 days. Wind strength reached gale force on the 4th.

MARCH.—This was a cold, wet month with sunshine well below normal although total rainfall was only slightly above average. Rain fell on 18 days the greatest fall being on the 13th when 0.93 inches was recorded. Light showers of snow again fell on 4 days. Wind strength was high generally and reached gale force on one occasion.

APRIL.—This was a comparatively sunny month with 199.3 hours of sun being well above normal. The rainfall of 2.02 inches was average, but 1.49 inches fell in the first half of the month leaving the remainder of the month relatively dry. The number of ground frosts totalled 10, and the last air and ground frost of the spring was on the 29th. Hail fell on 4 days and thunder occurred twice.

MAY.—Sunshine during the month was 170.7 hours and was below average for May which was cool with north and easterly winds. The rainfall of 2.04 inches was average and fell on 14 days with thunder on the 24th.

JUNE.—This month was sunny and dry on the whole and the sunshine of 265.2 hours was over 40 hours above average. 14.4 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 1st, and during the first eight days of the month there was a total of 93.5 hours of sunshine. Rainfall was very slightly below normal although more than 1.0 inch was recorded on one day alone, the 11th, when 1.16 inches fell, the remaining 0.59 inches being distributed throughout the rest of the month.

JULY.—Again a comparatively sunny and dry month. Sunshine was about average with 14.4 hours of sun on the 28th making it one of the sunniest days of the year, and eight days in all recorded over 10 hours of sun. There was slightly below normal rainfall with 2.15 inches recorded of which 1.32 inches fell on the 12th. Thunder was heard on 4 occasions. The mean temperature during the month was 62.1 degrees with the maximum temperature recorded during the year being reached on the 2nd and again on the 28th when 79 degrees was recorded. The hottest night of the year was on the 31st when the minimum temperature did not go below 63 degrees.

AUGUST.—The sunshine recorded was below average with only 151.1 hours, the month being unsettled, cool and wet. The very heavy rainfall of 5.87 inches during the month has only been exceeded in 1946, 1917 and 1912. The heaviest fall in one day during the year was 1.87 inches on the 6th, and over 1 inch of rain again fell on the 26th. Thunder occurred twice and hail once. 14.4 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 2nd.

SEPTEMBER.—Sunshine was nearly 40 hours below normal. Rainfall was heavy with the figure of 3.62 inches being 1.37 inches above average making it the wettest September since 1935. Thunder was heard on the 12th. The 1st was one of the five days during the year when over 1 inch of rain was recorded.



OCTOBER.—This was a comparatively dry month with sunshine above average. Winds were mainly north to easterly. Only 0.16 inches of rain fell during the first half of the month the total being 1.48 inches as against an average of 3.50 inches. Thunder was heard once. The first air and ground frosts of the autumn were on the 22nd, and four ground frosts occurred.

NOVEMBER.—November was exceptionally wet and mild. The sunshine was again slightly above average but there was heavy rainfall during the month with a total of 5.47 inches being recorded against an average of 3.57 inches. Rain fell on 23 days with a trace on a further 5 days—only 2 days were without rain. Only 5 ground frosts occurred during the month.

DECEMBER.—This was a slightly better month than usual being mild with sunshine a few hours above average, and the rainfall of 2.91 inches being slightly below average. Thunder storms occurred throughout the 27th. There were twelve ground frosts during the month.

GENERAL.—The rainfall of 38.90 inches was exceptionally heavy being some  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches above average. 1951 was in fact the third wettest year on record only being exceeded in 1927 and 1903 when the rainfall was 40.06 inches and 42.14 inches respectively. Over five inches of rain was recorded in each of three months February, August and November, and there were five days with over 1 inch of rain namely 11th June, 12th July, 6th and 26th August and 1st September. Snow occurred on 11 days, hail on 16 days and thunder was heard on 14 days. Rain days numbered 193 being 21 above average.

The hours of sunshine totalled 1,582 hours as against an average of 1,616.3 hours. The most sunny days during the year were 1st June, 28th July and 2nd August when 14.4 hours of sun was recorded on each day. Sunless days numbered 77, the average being 66. The hottest days were in July when the maximum temperature reached 79 degrees

on the 2nd and 28th, and the hottest night was on the 31st July when the temperature did not fall below 63 degrees.

The mean temperature in the shade for the year was 48.9 degrees, the average being 49.2 degrees. The mean daily range of temperature was 14.3 degrees against an average of 14.5. The temperature 4 feet below ground level was below average throughout the year with the exception of June to August. The lowest air temperature recorded was 19 degrees on 30th January. There were 75 ground frosts, the most severe being 11 degrees of frost on the 30th January and again on 12th December. The last air and ground frost in the spring was on the 29th April and the first air and ground frost in the autumn on the 22nd October.

The wind direction at 9.0 a.m. was North on 22 days, North-East on 62 days, East 26 days, South-East 22 days, South 38 days, South-West 93 days, West 61 days, North-West 39 days, and it was calm on two days at the observation hour. A wind strength of gale force was noted on two days.

The mean amount of cloud at 9.0 a.m. was 6.8, 6.7 being the average (10 representing completely overcast sky). The current method of expressing cloud amount in oktas, or eighths of the sky covered by cloud, is employed during observations, but for continuity the old method is used in this report.

During the year fog occurred 20 times at the observation hour and it was misty on 32 other mornings. The barometer was lowest, 28.782, on 5th February ; and was highest, 30.568, on the 27th November.

Month.	Sunshine.		Rainfall.		Mean Temperature. In shade 4 feet above ground.		Temperature Underground.			
							One Foot.		Four Feet.	
	1951.	37 year average.	1951.	71 year average.	1951.	61 year average.	1951.	51 year average.	1951.	37 year average.
January ...	Hrs. 62 Mins. 48	Hrs. 52 Mins. 36	Inches. 2.86	Inches. 2.77	°F. 39.3	°F. 38.2	°F. 38.7	°F. 39.3	°F. 41.5	°F. 43.1
February ...	59 30	71 54	5.87	2.34	38.4	39.0	37.6	39.0	41.0	42.1
March ...	96 42	124 30	2.86	2.24	40.1	42.2	40.5	41.7	42.2	42.8
April ...	199 18	156 42	2.02	2.00	44.0	46.8	45.6	47.2	45.3	46.8
May ...	170 42	210 18	2.04	1.96	51.1	53.0	53.3	54.5	50.5	51.4
June ...	265 12	221 54	1.75	1.91	57.3	58.2	61.7	60.8	57.5	56.9
July ...	214 24	211 36	2.15	2.24	62.1	61.6	64.7	63.7	61.2	60.3
August ...	151 6	194 36	5.87	2.42	59.2	61.2	62.6	63.3	61.9	61.6
September ...	112 30	149 36	3.62	2.25	57.9	57.3	59.6	59.2	60.1	60.2
October ...	123 54	111 18	1.48	3.50	48.9	50.2	50.4	52.5	54.8	56.1
November ...	67 6	63 36	5.47	3.57	46.7	43.4	46.3	45.7	49.7	50.2
December ...	58 48	47 42	2.91	3.29	41.3	39.7	41.3	41.2	45.5	45.6
	1582 0	1616 18	38.90	30.49	48.9	49.2	50.2	50.7	50.9	51.4



